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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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## FEATURE ARTICLE

### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EGG STANDARDS

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE OFFICES ABROAD

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London	United Kingdom
Berlin	Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria
Belgrade	Danube Basin
Marseille	Mediterranean Basin
Shanghai	China and Japan
Buenos Aires	Argentina and contiguous countries
Pretoria	South Africa
Sydney	Australia and New Zealand

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>	<u>Territory covered</u>
Cotton	Kobe	Japan
Cotton	Cairo	Egypt and Sudan
Fruit	London	Europe
Tobacco	Berlin	Europe

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## L A T E C A B L E S

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May India estimate of 1931 wheat acreage 31,952,000 acres and 344,437,000 bushels expected to be produced compared with 31,333,000 acres and 383,301,000 bushels last year's estimate on the corresponding date. The 1931 linseed acreage is placed at 3,020,000 acres and production at 15,120,000 bushels compared with 2,802,000 acres and 15,200,000 bushels for last year on the same date. (Director of statistics, Calcutta, May 28.)

New China custom export tariff effective June 1, 1931. Specific duties per 100 pounds (Haikwan tael cents per picul in parenthesis) on important agricultural exports: Bean cake, 0.92 cent (3.5); beans, black, green, white and yellow, 2.37¢ (23); bean oil, 5.26¢ (20); peanuts in shell, 6.05¢ (23); shelled, including bleached peanuts, 7.63¢ (29); sheeps' wool, 52.61¢ (200); egg albumen, yolk and whole egg malange dried \$1.18 (450); same, moist and frozen, not including glycerized egg products, 39.45¢ (150); shell eggs, fresh, including chilled in shell, 7½ per cent of value; eggs, preserved and salted, 23.15¢ per 1000 (66 per 1000); walnuts, kernels and in shell, 5 per cent of value. (Agricultural Commissioner Dawson, Shanghai, May 23.)

American cotton at Kobe still favored by price parity. Spot demand slightly better. Stocks in Japan are large but in fairly strong hands which has helped maintain prices. Trend, however, downward latter part April and first 3 weeks of May. Yarn futures declined during April with spot yarn showing even greater decline as result of increasing production and declining demand. Increased production due to decrease in curtailment rate. Decline in futures less than decline in American spot cotton. Imports of Chinese yarn continued during April but in smaller volume and at present margins such purchases unprofitable. (Consul Donovan, Kobe, May 26.)

Union South Africa estimated production peanuts this year 9,630,000 pounds, last year 20,160,000 pounds. Total citrus export to England to May 1, 17,401 boxes, last year 18,579 boxes. Wool union market during week May 23 showed tendency to weaken. Short staple neglected. Continent of Europe took bulk of offerings week of May 16. (Agricultural Attache Taylor, Pretoria, May 23.)

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## C R O P   A N D   M A R K E T   P R O S P E C T S

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B R E A D   G R A I N SRussian spring sowing advancing

Total spring sowings in Russia between May 5 and May 10 amounted to approximately 27,675,000 acres but are still 20,599,000 acres behind last year due to the lag in oats and barley and some of the technical crops, according to a cable on May 21 from Agricultural Attaché Steere at Berlin. Sowing was proceeding at a greater pace than last year but a further increase is necessary to attain the plan of 247,100,000 acres or 13.6 per cent above last year's plan. On May 10 there were 31,876,000 acres seeded to wheat compared with 25,698,000 acres on May 5 and 24,216,000 acres seeded to barley and oats against 17,791,000 acres the week before.

Wheat sown to May 10 was reported in North Caucasus as 4,794,000 acres compared with 5,281,000 acres a year ago to the same date; Lower Volga region 6,143,000 acres against 5,869,000 a year earlier; middle Volga region 4,814,000 acres against 5,283,000 last year and Ukraine 5,313,000 acres compared with 8,159,000 acres on May 10, 1930. The plan for Ukraine is reported to be fully executed. Total winter and spring wheat in Ukraine is reported at 19,496,000 acres compared with 17,668,000 acres last year. The smaller spring wheat plan is apparently due to an increase in technical crops and a shift from spring wheat in the eastern region. Scattered rains were reported during the week of May 20 over parts of eastern regions of the European section of U.S.S.R., North Caucasus and Ukraine.

World wheat acreage sown in 1930 for harvest in 1931

No change from the 138,418,000 acres for winter wheat reported as sown up to May 18 in 18 countries for the 1931 harvest was reported for the week ended May 25. This figure is an increase of 1 per cent over the 1929-30 acreage in the same countries. See acreage details in the table on page 789.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Movement to marketUnited States

United States foreign trade in wheat including wheat flour,  
July 1 to May 16, 1929-30 and 1930-31 a/

Item	July 1, 1929 to May 15, 1930	July 1, 1930 to May 16, 1931	Week ended			
			May 15, 1930	May 2, 1931	May 9, 1931	May 16, 1931
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
Exports, domestic <u>b/</u>	136,593	112,263	3,271	1,153	1,687	1,648
Imports, from Canada <u>c/</u>	10,923	17,405	834	431	283	257
Net exports	125,670	94,858	2,437	722	1,404	1,391

Compiled from weekly reports published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Preliminary. b/ Includes flour milled from imported wheat. c/ Mostly wheat imported for milling in bond and export.

Canada

Canadian receipts, shipments and stocks of wheat  
August 1 to May 16, 1929-30 and 1930-31

Item	Aug. 1, 1929 to May 15, 1930	Aug. 1, 1930 to May 16, 1931	Week ended		
			May 15, 1930	May 9, 1931	May 16, 1931
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
Stocks in store:					
Western Gr. Insp. Div.			128,742	134,787	128,128
Total Canada .....			164,191	149,376	143,463
Receipts:					
Ft. Wm. & Pt. Arthur	92,797	144,994	1,637	3,123	3,076
Vancouver .....	45,482	65,968	660	1,502	1,238
Shipments:					
Ft. Wm. & Pt. Arthur	93,202	140,688	4,139	7,205	6,383
Vancouver .....	41,153	60,450	678	1,667	1,446

Compiled from an official report of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Foreign market conditionsEurope

Continental European markets were moderately active during the week ended May 21, with trading in Plate wheat dominating, states Mr. Stoere. Belgium was buying fairly actively Plate wheat in near position, also some Pacific Coast and Russian wheat. Holland reported small business in Russian and Australian wheat. Inquiry for foreign wheat by France was much lighter with domestic wheat quiet but improving owing to the insufficient supplies in millers' hands. Italy showed moderate activity in near Plate and good business in the better grades of Russian wheat. Austria had only a limited turnover, with rye very scarce and rye prices approaching the wheat level. In Czechoslovakia wheat was slightly weaker and rye considerably reduced due to the relaxation of restrictions of imports. It is reported that the Government is preparing legislation introducing a grain and flour import monopoly which is to be effective for the new crop. Domestic German markets remained very calm and mill demand small with rye steady. Import business continued insignificant. The spot price of domestic wheat at Berlin on May 20 was \$1.85, the same as was quoted on May 6. Domestic rye was \$1.20 on May 20 compared with \$1.18 a week earlier and \$1.21 on May 6.

Japan

The prospect for Japanese trade in American wheat improved, due to a rise in price of both Australian and Canadian wheat, according to a cable on May 25 from Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Shanghai, quoting Consul Sturgeon at Tokyo. Buyers are watching to see what disposition will be made of wheat stocks in the United States. Wheat imports into Japan during the month of March were: 209,113 bushels from the United States, 635,006 bushels from Canada and 1,966,320 bushels from Australia; total imports for the month were 2,810,448 bushels.

were

Total flour exports for the month of March, 2343 197,225 barrels of 196 pounds. The domestic market was reported to be strong and export demand was fair. Stocks on hand on May 1 were more than normal. Mills were fairly active due partly to a flour selling agreement which was made between three important mills. The May 1 wholesale price of domestic flour on the Tokyo market was \$1.15 per bag of 49 pounds against \$1.62 a year ago. The price of domestic rice, Fukagawa middle grade, was 2.87 cents per pound on May 1. Last year on that date the corresponding price was 4.28 cents.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Wheat prices at Tokyo mills on May 1, 1931 were as follows: Western white No. 2, \$.94 per bushel; Canadian No. 5, \$.99 per bushel; Australian f.a.g. New South Wales, \$.98 per bushel; domestic standard grade new crop Kwanto, eastern section, \$.92 per bushel; Kansas, western section, \$.87 to \$.90 per bushel; Portland wheat western white No. 2 c.i.f. Yokahama, \$.59 per bushel, duty and landing charges not included.

Wheat prices

Wheat prices made small further declines at the principal world markets during the week ended May 23. In most markets the decline in July futures for the week amounted to about two cents per bushel. Thus at Chicago the decline was from 60-3/8 cents on the 16th to 58-1/2 cents on the 23d. There were similar declines at Kansas City, Minneapolis and Winnipeg. The Minneapolis decline amounted to approximately three cents per bushel and that at Kansas City amounted to 2-1/2 cents. The Liverpool and Buenos Aires markets were closed on the 23d, but the decline at Liverpool was from 66-1/4 cents on the 16th to 64-1/8 cents on the 22d. At Buenos Aires, however, there was no material change in the price of June futures.

May futures and cash prices at United States markets have continued to be stabilized at levels well above new crop futures. The decline in new crop futures during the past two weeks has resulted in some widening of the spread between May and July futures. The weighted average cash price at six principal markets remained unchanged during the week ended May 22 at 76 cents per bushel. No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City showed practically no change averaging 73.1 cents per bushel compared with 73.4 cents during the previous week. The three other principal representative wheats, however, showed considerable fluctuation, No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis declined, while No. 2 Amber Durum and No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis both averaged higher than during the previous week.

Wheat prices by May 1 were higher in all countries of the Danube Basin than they were at the first of April, according to Assistant Agricultural Commissioner Gibbs at Belgrade. Averages during the latter month were higher than in March, except in Bulgaria, where prices slumped during the first three weeks of April. The advance late in April of Danube wheat prices in general is a result of curtailed farm deliveries caused by delayed farm work and by good demand from abroad for both milling and feed wheat. In Rumania, the leading wheat producer of the Danube area, the absence of Government intervention up to the present time has kept wheat prices lower than in any of the other Danube countries, Mr. Gibbs reports. This situation, however, is expected to improve as a result of the recent passage of the Marketing Act (See page 770).

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Australian wheat situation

Sowing for the 1931-32 wheat crop has been generally a week or ten days earlier than average this year, according to information received from Agricultural Commissioner Paxton at Sydney. This is largely due, he reports, to an effort to counteract, in a measure, the loss of the stimulating effects of superphosphate, which could not be purchased in usual quantities this year because of financial difficulties. Soil conditions and germination have been reported good and the planted crop is forward for the season. Planting started in early April and was expected to continue until June.

As state aid and private loans remain the only credit of immediate significance for Australian wheat growers, planting operations have been proceeding under some handicap this season. Little further Government action has been reported beyond that outlined in March and early April (in Foreign Crops and Markets, May 4, p. 611) though Mr. Paxton in a special report dated April 15 notes a Farm Relief Loan proposal of about \$4,685,000 at current exchange rates (£ 1,250,000) in Victoria, one of the leading wheat states. This money would be loaned to farmers to enable them to plant crops for the coming season and to meet more pressing obligations. The measure was said to be sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce but still needed the sanction of the Federal Loan Council. Even with the assistance, however, an acreage considerably below last year is expected.

Exports of wheat and flour from Australia December 1, 1930 to May 1 totals about 85 million bushels or around 57 per cent of the Government's estimated exportable surplus from the 1930-31 crop (see Foreign Crops and Markets, May 25, 1931, p. 721). Contrary to earlier expectations says Mr. Paxton, the under F.A.Q. wheat being offered this season in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, is meeting with considerable favor in the market, especially from Oriental buyers.

While the yield of flour from the lower quality of wheat was reported by a Japanese buyer to be less than that for F.A.Q. grade, he found the loaf volume almost the equivalent, and the difference in price appeared to make it a profitable purchase, says Mr. Paxton. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, March 23, 1931, p.342.)

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Danube Basin wheat situation

The large exports expected for April were not realized in any of the Danube countries except Bulgaria, according to information received from Assistant Agricultural Commissioner Gibbs at Belgrade. Delayed farm work has interfered with the hauling of wheat to market. In Bulgaria a large percentage of the accumulated stocks held by the government Bureau for the Purchase and Export of Cereals were sent abroad during April either in the form of wheat or flour. The statistical balance between the estimated quantity of wheat available for export from the crop of 1930, and the estimated quantities exported between July 1, 1930 and April 30, 1931, indicates that approximately 14,900,000 bushels of wheat were available for export from the Danube Basin on May 1, 1931.

WHEAT: Approximate exportable surplus from the crop of 1930, exports, and balance on hand in specified countries of the Danube Basin as of May 1, 1931

Country	Approximate exportable surplus	Estimated exports July 1, 1930 to April 30, 1931	Statistical balance on hand May 1, 1931
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
Bulgaria .....	a/ 7,349	2,778	4,571
Hungary .....	18,221	16,410	1,811
Rumania .....	b/ 19,841	13,452	b/ 6,390
Yugoslavia .....	7,349	5,192	2,157
Total .....	52,760	37,832	14,929

a/ Representatives of the trade believe that the official estimated production of Bulgaria was too high. b/ Approximation.

This surplus compares with a revised estimated surplus for April 1, 1931 of about 17 1/4 million bushels. Considerable doubt, however, was expressed concerning the probability of exports during May and June from Bulgaria and Rumania equaling the estimated surplus, thus leaving some carryover on July 1. (These two countries account for about 3/4 of the remaining exportable surplus.) In Yugoslavia, demands for home consumption exceeded offers during April and it is believed that a large part of the 2,157,000-bushel exportable surplus as of May 1 will be consumed within the country unless the price situation abroad improves quite materially, says Mr. Gibbs.

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With the Rumanian 'Agricultural Marketing Act' becoming a law on April 8 all four countries in the Danube Basin now have Government aid for wheat. The Act creates a 'National Agricultural Trading Company' which is destined to handle the grain requirements of the army and other public organizations; and 'Union of Cereal Exporters', a central organization which will carry out the exportation of wheat. The Marketing Act further provides for export premiums and other farm relief measures. The expenses connected with the relief action will be covered by a consumption tax of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cents per bushel (40 lei per quintal) on wheat which is converted into flour. A 'Millers' Control Office' will be established for the purpose of supervising the payment of this tax, according to Mr. Gibbs' report. All millers shall become members of a 'Millers' Syndicate' and such syndicates will be responsible for the payment of the consumption tax of its members.

Of the Government aid organizations in other Danubian countries during April, the Bulgarian bureau for the Purchase and Export of Cereals appeared the most active. It continued to purchase wheat at 78 cents per bushel (400 leva per quintal) which is the price that was fixed by the Bureau when it first began operations. The Bureau, however, pays only 50 per cent of this price in cash and the rest in Government tax bonds that have no value except as a means of paying certain taxes. The Government has succeeded in popularizing the tax bonds, it appears, since wheat deliveries to the Bureau have been far greater than were generally expected. In Hungary the Government has control of practically all of the exportable surplus of the country. On May 1 the Hungarian surplus was estimated at 1,800,000 bushels. The Government agency continues to deliver wheat to mills under condition that a higher than usual proportion of dark flour for domestic use and feeding be produced and that the white flour derived from such wheat be exported. The Hungarian Minister of Agriculture has declared, according to the Belgrade office, that the Government already has plans for marketing the 1931 crop. In Yugoslavia there was no need of Government intervention during April as home consumption absorbed practically all of the wheat offered for sale.

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FEED GRAINSCorn

Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available total 151,521,000 bushels, an increase of 6,497,000 bushels over the previous week's report, and 57.5 per cent over the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States

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corn exports during the week ended May 16 continued small, while Argentine exports, although slightly smaller than for the preceding week, were still very heavy. See corn trade table, page 793. A summary table of corn production, including the fourth preliminary estimate of the crop in the Union of South Africa, is shown on page 792.

United States corn prices increased a little during the week ended May 15, No. 3 Yellow and May futures at Chicago advancing to 59 cents, which was about 20 cents below the corresponding prices last year. There was little change in Buenos Aires quotations, so the spread between the May futures of United States and Argentine corn increased to about 28 cents compared with 27 cents the week before and 18 cents during the same week of 1930. See table showing corn prices, page 794.

Barley

In Manitoba, Canada, about 58 per cent of the barley had been sown by May 16, according to reports of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sowings to that date in Saskatchewan and Alberta were much smaller. Barley sowings in the U.S.S.R. up to May 10 were said to be considerably behind those of last year. In Germany, the winter killing of barley up to May this year was 2.5 per cent compared with only 0.2 per cent last year.

The 1931 area sown to barley in the 14 countries so far reported show an increase of 0.7 per cent over those of 1930. There is a very slight decrease in the European sowings so far reported, a larger decrease in the North African countries and Canada, but an increase in the intended plantings in the United States. See barley acreage table, page 791. A summary production table for 1930-31 is shown on page 792.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 86,733,000 bushels, a decrease of 8.7 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. Exports of barley from the United States during the week ended May 9 were the largest since the first week in February, while prices declined slightly. See tables showing barley trade and prices, pages 793 and 794.

Stocks of barley at the various elevators in Canada on May 15 amounted to 19,261,000 bushels compared with 21,085,000 bushels a week earlier and 23,848,000 bushels on that date last year.

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Oats

Sowings of oats up to May 16 in the 3 Canadian Prairie Provinces were reported 70 per cent completed in Manitoba, 50 per cent in Saskatchewan, and some progress was being made in Alberta, according to information supplied to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The total 1931 sowings of oats in the 8 countries so far reported show an increase of nearly 4 per cent over those of last year. The European countries as a whole show a slight decrease, the North African countries a larger decrease, while the North American countries indicate some increase. See oats acreage table, page 791. A summary table of the 1930-31 oats production appears on page 792.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 46,459,000 bushels, an increase of 1,028,000 bushels over the previous week's report and 57 per cent above the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. There were no United States oats exports during the week ended May 16, and prices remained at about the same level. See tables showing oats trade and prices, pages 793 and 794.

Stocks of oats in store in the various Canadian elevators on May 15 amounted to 12,343,000 bushels compared with 12,704,000 bushels a week earlier and 11,781,000 bushels on the same date last year.

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COTTONLiverpool prices continue weak

Many new season lows were established at Liverpool on May 22 when spot quotations of the representative American Brazilian and some Peruvian cottons dropped below the December and January minimums. No. 1 fine Indian Comra also reached its January low of 7 1/2 cents. Egyptian FGF Sakel and Peruvian good Mitafifi were the only grades holding steady at the prices of the preceding week. The total week's volume of sales compared favorably with preceding weeks but small decline in the per cent of American takings was noted. Holiday conditions prevailed on the English markets, although a steadier undertone was reported following continental short coverings. The yarn and cloth demand appeared slightly improved as current prices seemed more attractive to buyers. See table, page 788.

## CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOLAustralia announces 1931 wool sales dates

The National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia, in conjunction with the Australian Woolgrowers' Council, has announced the dates opening the 1931-32 wool sales season, according to Agricultural Commissioner E. C. Paxton at Sydney. The places and dates are:

Sydney:	August 31
Adelaide:	September 11
Perth:	September 21
Melbourne:	September 28

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## TEMPORARY REDUCTION IN GERMAN WHEAT DUTY

It has been officially announced that from May 15 to June 15, German millers using imported wheat will receive a reduction of 50 R.M. per metric ton (\$0.32 per bushel) in the existing duty of 250 R.M. per metric ton (\$1.62 per bushel) on an amount of wheat equivalent to 20 per cent of the total amount actually milled during the three months of April, May and June last year, according to a cable received from Agricultural Attache Steere at Berlin. It has been estimated that this reduction in the duty will apply to over 8,000,000 bushels of wheat.

For some time it has been evident that the stocks of wheat on hand in Germany were very low and it has been the general opinion that in the closing months of the present crop year Germany would have to import considerably larger amounts of foreign wheat than has been the case for some time past. The question of reducing the import duty on wheat in order to stimulate imports has been widely debated in the German press for some time. As an alternative to reducing the duty, however, the Government on March 31, 1931, lowered the compulsory milling percentage for domestic wheat for the months of April and May from the previously fixed figure of 65 per cent to a new figure of 50 per cent.

The recent decision to reduce the duty on an amount of wheat equalling 20 per cent of the total quantity milled during April, May and June last year, may be taken as an indication of the very low wheat stocks in Germany at the present time. Imports of wheat into Germany from August 1, 1930 to the end of April, 1931, were only about half of what they were during the corresponding period of 1929-30. The reduced imports and the consequent reduction in stocks of wheat were brought about not only by the maintenance of the high compulsory milling percentages for domestic wheat but also by the high import duty.

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## ESTONIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR REGULATIONS

The duty on "sifted wheat flour" in Estonia has been increased from the old rate of \$2.81 to a new rate of \$3.45 per 100 pounds, effective as of March 12, 1931, according to a report received in the Foreign Agricultural Service from Consul Harry E. Carlson at Tallinn. This rate is expected to eliminate practically all foreign competition in the Estonian flour market. In return for the high duty on flour, however, the Government has exacted from the Estonian millers an agreement to purchase all of the domestic grown wheat offered for sale by the farmers at prices fixed by the Government. Together with the establishment of the increased duty on wheat flour and the compulsory purchasing of domestic wheat by the flour mills, a system of standard grades for domestic wheat has been adopted. The prices which the millers have agreed to pay for domestic wheat vary in accordance with these grades.

WHEAT: Official grades and fixed prices for Estonian,  
f. o. b. point of delivery

Standard	Weight	Moisture	Impurities	Sprouted grains	Fixed price
	<u>Dutch pounds</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Cents per bushel</u>
	<u>a/</u>				
Grade 1 .....	128	15	1.5	2	152
Grade 2 .....	125-128	15	2.5	3	144
Grade 3 .....	122-125	15	3.3	3	136
Grade 4 .....	199-122	15	4	4	131

a/ A Dutch pound is equivalent to 1.1023 avoirdupois.

The present arrangement for fixed prices on wheat will remain in force up to September 1, 1931, at which time the 1931 domestic wheat crop will be available. It is believed that the amount of wheat which the Estonian farmers still have for sale from last year's crop amounted to approximately 5,500 short tons at the end of February. Stocks of wheat flour were also estimated at about 5,500 short tons. These quantities were expected to cover requirements up to the end of June. It was estimated that approximately 11,000 short tons of wheat would have to be imported before September 1, 1931. The Estonian Government encourages the importation of wheat from Russia and Lithuania since imports from those countries can be paid for in Estonian products instead of in cash. Some American or Canadian wheat will have to be imported, however, because it is required in order to maintain flour standards.

A further obligation placed on the Estonian flour mills in connection with the increased duty on imported flour is the agreement that they will not increase the price of domestic wheat flour over the level prevailing immediately before the enforcement of the new high duty. A readjustment of flour prices is permitted, however, in case the Government makes a change in the fixed wheat prices. Prevailing flour prices appear on next page.

## ESTONIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR REGULATIONS, CONT'D

FLOUR: Wholesale prices quoted on domestic Estonian, April 6, 1931

Kind	Dollars per 220.46 pounds	Dollars per barrel of 196 pounds
<u>Soft flour:</u>		
Esti Parem .....	11.20	9.96
Kalev .....	10.40	9.25
Taara .....	10.13	9.01
Kungla .....	8.80	7.82
Sampo .....	7.10	6.31
<u>Semolina flours:</u>		
Granular .....	11.20	9.96
Manna .....	12.00	10.67

During the crop years 1924-25 to 1928-29, Estonia imported an average of 610,000 bushels of wheat as grain and 396,000 bushels of wheat as flour annually. Total wheat and flour imports, therefore, averaged the equivalent of 1,106,000 bushels a year. Wheat exports from Estonia during the period indicated averaged less than 500 bushels annually.

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#### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EGG STANDARDS

Egg quality standards are now recognized in 18 countries, including the United States. Of the 17 foreign countries under consideration, 15 maintain standards in connection with an export trade in eggs, and two, Germany and the United Kingdom recognize standards for the domestic trade only, since neither of those countries are extensive egg exporters. The same is true of the United States. In spite of the natural differences which have developed in the drawing up of egg quality standards in various countries, there is a uniformity of method and a considerable uniformity of the actual standards themselves.

It is interesting to note the apparent influence of the Canadian and United States standards for egg quality on those which have been formulated by other countries. The first egg standards to be systematically formulated were the Canadian. Later the United States standards were prepared, which followed in most essential respects quite closely after the Canadian standards. Examination of the standards of the other countries, as tabulated, shows that in general not only have the same quality factors been considered in their formulation, but also the same methods of describing degrees of quality for these different factors have been followed. For example, in practically all of the standards the specifications for the air cell deal with depth of the air cell. Similarly, differences in quality, as evidenced by the condition of the yolk, are indicated in terms of visibility of the yolk. Following are descriptions of the egg standards in all countries in which such standards are now recognized.

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EGG STANDARDS, CONT'D

## EGGS: United States Standards of quality

Quality factors	Specification of each quality factor						
	U.S. Special	U. S. Extra	U.S. Standard	U.S. Trade	U.S. Standard dirty	U.S. Trade dirty	U.S. Check or crack
Shell	Clean; sound	Clean; sound	Clean; sound	Clean; sound	Stained or dirty but sound	Stained or dirty but sound	Clean or dirty; cracked but not leaking
Air cell	1/8 in. or less; localized; regular	2/8 in. or less; localized; regular	3/8 in. or less; localized; may be slightly tremulous	May be over 3/8 in; may be bubbly or freely mobile; slightly tremulous	May be over 3/8 in; may be bubbly or freely mobile	May be over 3/8 in; may be bubbly or freely mobile	May be over 3/8 in; may be bubbly or freely mobile
Yolk	May be dimly visible	May be visible	May be plainly visible; mobile	May be plainly visible; dark in color; freely mobile	May be plainly visible; dark in color; freely mobile	May be plainly visible; dark in color; freely mobile	May be plainly visible; dark in color; freely mobile
White	Firm, clear	Firm, clear	Reasonably firm	May be weak and watery	Reasonably firm	May be weak and watery	May be weak and watery
Germ	No visible development	No visible development	Development may be slightly visible	Development may be clear; but no blood showing	Development may be slightly visible	Development may be clear; but no blood showing	Development may be clear; but no blood showing

These Standards of quality for eggs were proposed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and at a National Conference of the egg trade held in Chicago in January 1925 were adopted as the National Standards of egg quality. These Standards form the basis of the proposed U.S. grades for eggs, therefore, a knowledge of them is essential to an understanding of the proposed U.S. egg grades. United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EGG STANDARDS, CONT'D

EGGS: Foreign Quality Standardization Regulations a/ b/  
A - EXPORT STANDARDS

Country	Air Cell	White (in relation to egg as whole)	Yolk	Shell	Other requirements
DENMARK	About 3 mm.	Should look clear when candled	May be slightly visible; located about in middle of egg		
SWEDEN (Fresh eggs)	Maximum 6 mm.	Clear and firm, e. i., not cloudy or otherwise uneven in structure, not watery.	Not visible or only slightly visible in middle of egg	Not dirty, not slightly soft, or otherwise deformed, not unwashed, not cracked.	Shell membrane not cloudy, black speckled, or torn.
(Storage eggs)	Maximum 9 mm.	Clean and quite firm	Visible and freely mobile without touching shell	As above	As above
(Conserved eggs)	Maximum 9 mm.	Quite firm	Visible and freely mobile but not attached to shell	As above	As above
NORWAY	No quality specifications, except a decision that fresh eggs are to be candled from June to December, inclusive, and conserved and storage eggs at all times.			Clean strong unwashed, and normal in form	
ESTHONIA (Extra selected)	Maximum 5 mm.	Decidedly firm	Not visible or only slightly visible in center of egg	Clean, not damaged	Not to be stored or shipped in temperature of less than 2° C

a/ Translated from Blätter Für Landwirtschaftliche Marktforschung, February, 1931, pp. 428 - 431. b/ Unless otherwise mentioned, specifications apply to fresh eggs.

Continued --

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EGG STANDARDS, CONT'D

EGGS: Foreign Quality Standardization Regulations, Cont'd

Country	Air Cell	White (in relation to egg as a whole)	Yolk	Shell	Other Requirements
ESTHONIA. Cont'd. (Grade I)	Maximum 5 mm.	Transparent and firm	As above	As above	
(Grade II)	5 to 10 mm.	Transparent but weaker (wateriness)	Plainly visible, freely mobile, not attached to shell	Not entirely clean, not damaged	
LATVIA (Quality)	Maximum 3 mm. in height, 20 mm. in diameter	Firm, transparent	Exactly in center, hard to see	Clean, firm, not broken	Without spots, dots, streaks, Upon candling, to show all signs of freshness
(Other eggs)	Maximum 10 mm in height, 30 mm. in diameter, 1/5 size of egg	Egg transparent, white, sufficiently firm		Clean, not broken.	As above
LITHUANIA (Grade I)	Maximum 2 mm.	Transparent	Shall not contact with egg.	Clean, not damaged	Without spots or other indications of spoilage.
(Grade II)	Maximum 8 mm.	Transparent		As above	As above
FINLAND (Quality eggs)	Maximum 4 mm.	Transparent of uniform consistency	Transparent or only slightly visible in center of egg	Clean, color uniform, or only slightly spotted	Not to be stored or shipped in temperature of less than 2° C. Not spotted or dark
(Other eggs)	Maximum 8 mm.	Quite transparent, may be darker as with quality eggs	Plainly visible, freely mobile	Clean, not damaged	Not spotted or dark

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EGG STANDARDS, CONT'D

EGGS: Foreign Quality Standardization Regulations, Cont'd

Country	Air Cell	White (in relation to egg as a whole)	Yolk	Shell	Other Requirements
NETHERLANDS	Maximum 6 mm. Shall not be separated from egg content by dark line	Egg transparent	Not clearly visible		Free from plainly visible blood spots, black or red specks or speckles.
BELGIUM	Maximum 6 mm.	Egg transparent	Not clearly visible	Clean, not washed or damaged	
RUSSIA (Extras)	Maximum 4 mm. stationary	Firm, transparent	Hardly visible, firm, light-yellow in color, well centered, will not change position during candling.	Clean, strong not broken	Germ must not be distinguishable a/
(Selected)	As above	As above	May be visible, otherwise same as above	As above	As above a/
(Table eggs)	Maximum 10 mm. Somewhat mobile	Quite firm	May be plainly visible, firm, normal light-yellow in color, deviating slightly from center	As above	Germ may only be slightly visible. a/
(Ordinary)	Maximum 13 mm. Changes position easily	Weak, watery	Plainly visible, changes position very easily	As above	Germ may be plainly visible a/

a/ Eggs with bad or foreign odors, blood spots, blood rings, deteriorated and spotted eggs are not considered as table eggs.

Continued-

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EGG STANDARDS, CONT'D

EGGS: Foreign Quality Standardization Regulations, Cont'd

Country	Air Cell	White (in relation to egg as a whole)	Yolk	Shell	Other Requirements
RUSSIA, cont. (Select dirties)	Maximum 7 mm. Not mobile	Transparent	Firm, normal light-yellow in color, well-centered and does not change position during candling.	Dirty, strong, not broken	As above a/
(Ordinary dirties)	Maximum 13 mm. slightly mobile	Quite firm	May be visible, normal light-yellow in color, not deviating slightly from center.	Dirty, strong, not broken	As above a/
(Checks)	Maximum 10 mm. May be slightly mobile	Weak, watery	May be visible, weak, dark in color, changes position easily.	Checked may be clean or dirty.	Germ may be plainly distinguishable, but without blood drops a/
POLAND AND DANZIG (Fresh eggs)	April up to August maximum 7 mm. September to March maximum 10 mm.		Compact, transparent, kernel-like, hardly distinguishable from white of egg	Not damaged	No internal spots
(Second grade eggs - All other edible eggs.)					
ROMANIA (Fresh eggs)	October 1 to June 1 maximum 5 mm; June 1 to October 1 maximum 7 mm.		Firm border between white and yolk plainly distinguishable.	Not dirty or cracked	Membrane not broken, without internal spots.
Conserved eggs (in lime)	As above			As above	
Cold storage eggs (when stored in domestic plants)	As above			As above	

a/ Eggs with bad or foreign odors, blood spots, blood rings, deteriorated and spotted eggs are not considered as table eggs.

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EGG STANDARDS, CONT'D

Country	Air Cell	White (in relation to egg as a whole)	Yolk	Shell	Other Requirements
IRELAND (Fresh eggs) Extra selected and selected. Grades distinguished through wgt.	Maximum 3/16 in. = 4.8 mm.	Transparent and firm	Only slightly visible	Clean, without spots, not strong, not damaged	
(Trade eggs)	Maximum 3/8 in. = 9.5 mm.	Transparent, but may be weak	Visibly mobile	Clean, without spots, not damaged	
(Storage eggs) Grades as indicated under fresh eggs.	Maximum 3/8 in. = 9.5 mm.	Clear and firm	Moderately visible	Clean, without spots, not damaged	
(Trade eggs)		Transparent, but may be weak	Visibly mobile	As above	
(Conserved eggs)		Same quality factors as on storage eggs, but it should be emphasized that also with conserved eggs the grade "selected" should be made up of eggs the white of which is only slightly visible and not watery.			
CANADA a/ Fresh Eggs (Specials)	Maximum 1/8 in. = 3.2 mm.	Firm and clear	Only dimly visible may be visible	Clean, strong not damaged	
(Extras and Pullet Ex.)	Maximum 1/4 in. = 6.4 mm.	Firm and clear	but must not show plain borderline between yolk and white; transition should be gradual	Clean, not damaged	

a/ Canadian egg grades also apply to eggs in inter-province and import commerce.

Continued

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EGG STANDARDS, CONT'D

EGGS: Foreign Quality Standardization Regulations, Cont'd

Country	Air Cell	White (in relation to egg as a whole)	Yolk	Shell	Other Requirements
CANADA, Contd (Firsts)	Maximum $3/8$ in. = 9.5 mm. stationary	Slightly tremulous	Plainly visible, freely movable	Comparatively clean, not damaged	
(Seconds)		Weak, watery	May have heavy yolks	Not damaged	
(Storage and conserved eggs)(Extras)	Maximum $5/16$ in. = 7.9 mm.	Firm	Visible, but must not show plain borderline between yolk and white	Clean, not damaged	
(Firsts)	Maximum $7/16$ in. = 11.1 mm. stationary	Slightly tremulous	Transition should be gradual	Comparatively clean	
(Seconds)		Weak, watery	May have heavy yolks	Not damaged	
SOUTH AFRICAN UNION (Grade I)	Maximum $1/4$ in. = 6.4 mm.	Firm and clear egg contents solid and firm	May be dimly visible	Unwashed, non-brane not damaged, clean and faultless	Free from blood rings, spots or foreign odors
(Grade II)	Larger than $1/4$ in. = 6.4 mm.	Reasonably firm		May be slightly dirty	Free from mold blood rings or spots

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EGG STANDARDS, CONT'D

EGGS: Foreign Quality Standardization Regulations, Cont'd

## B - Domestic Egg Trade Standards

Country	Air Cell	White (in relation to egg as a whole)	Yolk	Shell	Other Requirements
ENGLAND AND WALES	Not over 1/4 in. = 6.4 mm.	Transparent and firm	Transparent or only slightly visible	Clean, not damaged	
GERMANY (Hennery quality)	Maximum 5 mm.	Firm	Dimly visible	Normal, clean not washed	No visible development of germ
(Current receipts)		More or less watery	Shows borderline, but may be freely mobile.	Normal and clean	Germ may be clearly visible

## BRITISH IMPORTS OF PRUNES INCREASE

Total imports of dried prunes into the United Kingdom for the first 7 months of the crop year beginning September 1, 1930 reached 31,604,000 pounds. That figure was 9,407,000 pounds larger than imports for the corresponding months of the 1929-30 season. During the 1930-31 period, imports from the United States totaled 29,273,000 pounds, an increase of about 10,000,000 pounds over the 1929-30 figures. In the first seven months of that season, imports from the United States accounted for around 87 per cent of the total imports. In 1930-31, about 93 per cent of the 7-month's imports came from the United States. Receipts from that source for the first 7 months of the 1930-31 season were 1,454,000 pounds larger than similar receipts for the whole season 1929-30. The Union of South Africa is the second most important source of British prune imports, with Australia third. Small quantities also are received from France and other countries.

Arrivals of prunes on British markets from all sources are fairly well distributed throughout the year but the bulk of United States prunes begins to arrive in November and extends through the month of February, with December as the month of heaviest import. Prunes from the Union of South Africa and Australia reach the British market during the late spring and summer when supplies from the United States are reduced. During the earlier post-war years, a small volume of imports came from Yugoslavia either direct or by way of the Netherlands and Germany, but since 1925 imports from all these countries have become insignificant. The United Kingdom takings of prunes from the Union of South Africa and Australia are still small, but show a tendency to increase.

The United Kingdom ranks second only to Germany as an importer of prunes. On a calendar year basis, during the last ten years British markets have taken between 37,000,000 pounds to 50,000,000 pounds annually, imports for the decade averaging 43,000,000 pounds. The average for 1926-1930 was practically the same as for the five preceding years but nearly double the pre-war average. Between 1,000,000 pounds and 3,000,000 pounds are afterward reexported. In recent years, the United States has supplied an average of approximately 88 per cent of the total imports. Though total imports during the last ten years have been maintained at about the same level, the demand for United States prunes has materially advanced, average imports from the United States amounting to 38,624,000 pounds during 1926-1930 or an increase of 15 per cent over the 1921-1925 average. Imports from the United States reached the peak in 1927 but during the next three years fell off substantially. However, imports from the United States so far this season would indicate that some of the ground lost during the three preceding seasons would be regained. Though monthly imports are not available prior to January, 1925, imports since that date when taken on a crop year basis show the same general trend.

## BRITISH IMPORTS OF PRUNES INCREASE, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of dried plums, prunes and prunellos,  
by months and countries, January, 1925 - April, 1931

Year and month	Imported from						Total
	United States	Union of So. Africa	Germany	Australia	France	Other Countries	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
<u>1925</u>							
Jan.	4,903	8	10	1	34	37	4,993
Feb.	2,655	62	23	0	32	93	2,865
Mar.	3,723	15	113	58	97	240	4,246
Apr.	2,036	59	129	24	64	112	2,424
May	1,502	3	54	34	35	9	1,637
June	1,226	77	46	3	7	9	1,368
July	1,454	407	59	16	9	65	2,010
Aug.	1,181	116	41	59	7	28	1,432
Total -							
<u>1925-26</u>							
Sept.	1,442	75	4	41	17	64	1,643
Oct.	2,028	124	92	19	92	69	2,424
Nov.	4,874	97	34	66	147	202	5,420
Dec.	8,634	81	98	44	92	284	9,233
Jan.	4,562	22	11	0	38	25	4,658
Feb.	3,807	153	0	0	14	50	4,024
Mar.	2,667	87	2	61	21	134	2,972
Apr.	1,951	145	0	197	8	4	2,305
May	1,813	70	0	174	14	4	2,075
June	1,622	157	74	24	9	15	1,901
July	2,484	233	41	1,058	1	14	3,831
Aug.	1,714	184	34	a/	1	127	2,060
Total	37,598	1,428	390	1,684	454	992	42,546
<u>1926-27</u>							
Sept.	1,327	16	12	a/	12	95	1,462
Oct.	538	33	0	a/	171	34	776
Nov.	8,037	10	95	1	211	164	8,518
Dec.	10,059	a/	21	4	107	25	10,216
Jan.	5,392	28	3	5	10	148	5,586
Feb.	3,544	165	9	0	19	37	3,774
Mar.	3,250	357	1	0	17	5	3,630
Apr.	2,274	212	1	a/	12	13	2,512
May	2,258	220	1	741	12	7	3,239
June	2,336	278	16	712	20	5	3,367
July	1,061	180	37	a/	6	84	1,368
Aug.	952	365	0	0	8	40	1,365
Total	41,028	1,864	196	1,463	605	657	45,813

Continued -

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of dried plums, prunes and prunellos, by months and countries, January, 1925 - April, 1931 - Cont'd

Year and Month	Imported from						Total
	United States	Union of So. Africa	Germany	Australia	France	Other Countries	
<u>1927-28</u>	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Sept.	1,015	60	6	a/	33	20	1,134
Oct.	1,573	163	0	5	235	15	1,991
Nov.	8,045	10	a/	3	150	11	8,219
Dec.	10,993	38	3	34	46	11	11,125
Jan.	4,691	131	4	0	36	1	4,863
Feb.	4,350	184	0	0	24	9	4,567
Mar.	5,091	216	4	0	14	6	5,331
Apr.	3,235	207	a/	a/	16	39	3,497
May	1,452	198	0	0	4	1	1,655
June	1,152	88	0	190	8	34	1,472
July	1,573	182	a/	1	7	7	1,770
Aug.	893	173	0	156	2	7	1,231
Total	44,063	1,650	17	389	575	161	46,855
<u>1928-29</u>							
Sept.	770	148	0	1	a/	15	934
Oct.	1,548	57	0	a/	64	3	1,672
Nov.	10,129	12	84	64	117	1	10,407
Dec.	5,807	25	128	2	47	6	6,015
Jan.	4,190	167	94	12	21	3	4,487
Feb.	2,853	387	134	114	4	5	3,497
Mar.	3,659	471	90	219	12	20	4,471
Apr.	3,187	334	93	195	14	165	3,983
May	2,708	311	96	972	7	108	4,202
June	2,176	126	57	74	14	249	2,696
July	1,153	261	20	155	7	46	1,642
Aug.	483	143	48	175	3	26	878
Total	38,662	2,442	844	1,983	310	648	44,889
<u>1929-30</u>							
Sept.	1,267	93	69	12	33	1	1,475
Oct.	974	163	15	4	175	48	1,334
Nov.	2,685	71	41	46	115	107	3,065
Dec.	6,596	5	187	13	48	38	6,887
Jan.	3,544	279	25	24	18	23	3,913
Feb.	2,444	365	58	0	25	38	2,930
Mar.	1,733	589	99	111	5	6	2,543
Apr.	1,590	699	239	273	6	7	2,814
May	929	1,089	352	10	3	2	2,385
June	2,313	706	21	34	2	1	3,077
July	2,415	540	10	107	4	110	3,186
Aug.	1,329	336	a/	24	6	36	1,731
Total	27,819	4,940	1,116	658	440	417	35,390

Continued --

## BRITISH IMPORTS OF PRUNES INCREASED, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of dried plums, prunes and prunellos,  
by months and countries, January, 1925 - April, 1931 - Cont'd

Year and month	Imported from						Total
	United States	Union of So. Africa	Germany	Australia	France	Other countries	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1930-31							
Sept.	1,285	180	0	1	11	a/	1,477
Oct.	967	233	10	44	63	28	1,345
Nov.	7,285	142	6	20	158	38	7,649
Dec.	9,588	95	7	18	43	15	9,766
Jan.	4,553	63	8	---	5	37	4,636
Feb.	2,973	324	8	---	24	30	3,359
Mar.	2,622	475	---	234	11	---	3,342
Apr.							
May.							
June							
July							
Aug.							
Total							

Compiled from Official records of the Statistical Office, Bill of Entry Division, Custom House, London, England. Not available by months prior to January, 1925. a/ Less than 500.

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports of prunes by countries,  
1921-1930

Year ended December 31	Imported from					
	United States	Australia	Union of So. Africa	Yugoslavia	Germany	France
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Av. 1921-1925	33,350	307	760	2,006	1,880	2,321
Av. 1926-1930	38,264	1,218	2,519	17	471	462
1921.....	40,423	244	129	1,313	221	1,145
1922.....	23,957	11	775	3,575	1,926	472
1923.....	24,797	887	1,332	2,968	3,785	7,396
1924.....	41,911	28	439	1,800	2,766	1,971
1925.....	35,659	364	1,125	375	703	633
1926.....	40,582	1,519	1,110	56	291	603
1927.....	42,693	1,500	2,076	27	77	570
1928.....	40,681	414	1,621	a/	219	338
1929.....	31,295	1,585	2,522	---	961	458
1930.....	35,423	666	5,253	0	826	344

Continued-

**BRITISH IMPORTS OF PRUNES INCREASE, CONT'D**  
**UNITED KINGDOM:** Imports of prunes, by countries,  
 1921-1930 cont'd

Year ended December 31	Imported from				Reexports	Net imports
	Netherlands	Spain	Other countries	Total	Total	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Av. 1921-1925	1,582	62	794	43,062	1,783	41,279
Av. 1926-1930	11	98	342	43,402	b/	b/
1921.....	596	15	398	44,489	2,321	42,168
1922.....	4,881	59	1,561	37,217	1,330	35,887
1923.....	1,289	48	1,391	43,883	1,601	42,282
1924.....	649	61	399	50,024	2,705	47,319
1925.....	495	126	215	39,695	956	38,739
1926.....	8	247	379	44,797	828	43,969
1927.....	3	161	205	47,312	1,120	46,192
1928.....	10	69	63	43,415	1,247	42,168
1929.....	22	7	754	37,604	1,454	36,150
1930.....	12	4	288	42,816	b/	b/

Compiled from Trade of the United Kingdom, 1921-1929; official records of the Statistical Office, Bill of Entry Division, Custom House, London, England, 1930. a/ Less than 500 pounds. b/ Not yet available.

**COTTON:** Prices per pound and weekly sales of representative raw cottons at Liverpool on May 22, 1931 with comparisons

Description	1931							1930
	April			May				May
	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	23
American	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Middling .....	11.33	11.25	11.40	11.03	10.93	10.67	10.38	17.58
Low Middling .....	10.42	10.34	10.48	10.12	10.04	9.75	9.47	15.76
Egyptian (Fully good fair)								
Sakellaridis .....	18.25	17.24	16.83	16.56	13.83	16.83	16.83	28.08
Upper .....	13.50	13.20	13.00	12.71	12.94	12.75	12.59	20.66
Brazilian (Fair)								
Ceara .....	11.23	11.15	11.29	10.93	10.83	10.56	10.28	16.16
Sao Paulo .....	11.23	11.15	11.29	10.93	10.83	10.56	10.28	16.16
East Indian								
Broach (Fully good)...	8.62	8.73	8.78	8.44	8.54	8.27	7.95	12.27
Oomra #1 Fine .....	7.81	8.35	8.37	8.04	8.13	7.83	7.50	11.45
Sind (Fully good).....	7.42	7.36	7.33	7.05	7.14	6.87	6.55	9.63
Peruvian (Good)								
Tanguis .....	13.57	13.49	13.63	13.43	13.16	12.90	12.61	19.81
Mitafifi .....	14.70	14.19	13.69	14.65	14.70	14.70	14.70	20.78
Sales a/	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
American .....	9,800	14,750	14,500	14,750	11,750	12,250	14,750	9,990
Total, (all sorts)....	20,000	31,000	30,000	28,000	24,000	40,000	39,000	14,000

Foreign Agricultural Service Division.

a/ For week ended on date given, in running bales, and subject to revision.

**BREAD GRAINS: Winter acreage in specified countries,  
average 1909-1913, annual 1928-1931**

Crop and countries reporting	Average 1909-1913	Harvest year				Per cent 1931 is of 1930
		1928	1929	1930	1931	
<b>WHEAT</b>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	
United States .....	a/ 28,382	a/ 36,213	a/ 40,059	a/ 38,608	40,432	104.7
Canada .....	b/ 1,019	1,033	885	1,042	894	85.8
Total (2) .....	29,401	37,246	40,944	39,650	41,326	104.2
Belgium .....	396	408	356	414	389	94.0
Luxemburg .....	27	37	21	25	25	100.0
France .....	16,500	12,802	12,673	12,990	12,494	96.2
Spain .....	9,547	10,479	10,622	10,530	10,872	103.2
Italy .....	11,793	12,318	12,272	11,759	11,893	101.1
Germany .....	c/ 4,029	a/ 3,836	a/ 3,632	a/ 3,997	4,324	108.2
Czechoslovakia .....	1,718	1,765	1,932	2,022	1,978	97.8
Hungary .....	3,712	4,131	3,735	3,993	3,954	99.0
Yugoslavia .....	c/ 3,982	4,478	5,075	5,246	5,239	99.9
Bulgaria .....	2,409	a/ 2,782	a/ 2,634	2,908	2,908	100.0
Rumania .....	9,515	a/ 7,281	a/ 6,130	a/ 6,873	6,154	89.5
Lithuania .....	211	271	345	405	410	101.2
Finland .....	8	26	26	30	32	106.7
Total Europe (13) .....	63,847	60,614	59,453	61,192	60,672	99.2
Algeria .....	3,521	d/ 3,656	d/ 3,795	d/ 3,944	3,081	78.1
Tunis .....	c/ 1,310	1,730	1,730	1,730	a/ 1,730	100.0
Total Africa (2) .....	4,831	5,386	5,525	5,674	4,811	84.8
India (f) .....	c/ 29,224	31,678	31,504	30,468	31,609	103.7
Total above countries (18) .....	127,303	134,924	137,426	136,984	138,418	101.0
<b>RYE</b>						
United States .....	2,236	3,480	3,331	3,723	3,793	101.9
Canada .....	117	599	687	818	944	115.4
Total (2) .....	2,353	4,079	4,018	4,540	4,737	104.3
Belgium .....	648	567	567	564	553	98.0
Luxemburg .....	26	15	18	22	22	100.0
France .....	3,095	1,900	1,936	1,905	1,745	91.6
Spain .....	1,938	1,384	1,519	1,446	1,544	106.8
Germany .....	c/ 12,713	11,229	11,484	11,462	10,379	90.6
Czechoslovakia .....	2,605	2,480	2,690	2,609	2,493	95.6
Yugoslavia .....	732	496	602	625	505	80.8
Bulgaria .....	542	458	492	541	583	107.8
Rumania .....	b/ 1,286	637	721	914	865	94.6
Lithuania .....	1,749	1,161	1,113	1,196	1,136	95.0
Finland .....	589	550	563	568	556	97.9
Total Europe (11) .....	25,973	20,877	21,705	21,852	20,381	93.3
Algeria .....	3	4	3	3	5	166.7
Total above countries (14) .....	28,329	24,960	25,726	26,395	25,123	95.2

a/ Area harvested. b/ Four-year average. c/ Total crop. d/ Final estimate.  
e/ Sowings to February 1. f/ April estimate.

## WHEAT: Closing prices of July futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Apr. 4	117	63	110	56	115	b/68	119	b/58	120	b/63	c/109	c/ 48
11	112	63	104	56	112	72	116	62	120	64	c/110	c/ 48
18	107	65	99	58	106	73	111	65	115	69	c/106	c/ 51
25	105	60	97	53	105	72	109	60	113	66	c/105	c/ 49
May 2	102	64	95	57	102	74	107	63	112	66	c/103	c/ 49
9	103	64	96	57	103	72	108	63	113	68	c/103	c/ 48
16	107	60	100	54	106	70	112	61	116	66	c/105	c/ 48
23	106	59	99	52	105	68	110	59	116	d/64	104	c/ 48
30	109		101		108		114		118		105	
June 6	106		99		105		113		117		105	
13	99		92		99		104		113		103	
20	92		84		92		96		107		99	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.

b/ Prices of Apr. 2.

c/ June futures. d/ Price of May 22.

## WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets...

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Apr. 3	103	74	102	72	114	79	101	73	120	79	117	67
10	108	74	107	73	118	79	103	72	120	80	112	68
17	102	75	101	74	113	80	98	75	117	80	110	68
24	99	74	98	73	109	80	94	74	114	80	107	69
May 1	99	75	97	73	110	80	96	73	113	79	106	69
8	97	76	96	73	108	82	94	76	111	80	104	69
15	101	76	98	73	110	84	98	73	115	80	105	70
22	102	75	100	73	111	81	99	77	115	82	104	
29	102		102		110		99		115		105	
June 5	103		101		111		98		113		104	
12	100		98		110		95		108		103	
19	92		90		102		88		101		96	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

June 1, 1931.

## Foreign Crops and Markets

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FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1928-1931

Crop and countries reported in 1931 a/	Average 1909-1913	1928	1929	1930	1931	Per cent 1931 is of 1930
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Per cent
BARLEY						
United States .....	7,620	12,598	13,068	12,437	b/ 13,932	112.0
Canada .....	1,574	4,881	5,926	5,559	4,734	85.2
Total N.Amer. (2)	9,194	17,479	18,994	17,996	18,666	103.7
Belgium .....	88	77	63	84	70	83.3
Luxemburg .....	3	7	14	7	7	100.0
France .....	1,987	1,756	1,946	1,799	1,956	108.7
Spain .....	3,510	4,506	4,489	4,390	4,390	100.0
Germany c/ .....	527	451	446	486	494	101.6
Yugoslavia c/ .....	618	545	607	638	611	95.8
Czechoslovakia .....	2,275	1,820	1,836	1,830	1,758	96.1
Bulgaria c/ .....	390	516	364	514	514	100.0
Rumania c/ .....	211	265	324	323	242	76.5
Poland c/ .....	94	191	207	142	143	100.7
Total Europe (9)	9,703	10,134	10,296	10,213	10,190	99.8
Tripolitania .....	d/ 330	148	d/ 260	247	371	150.2
Algeria .....	3,395	3,411	3,536	3,566	3,042	85.3
Tunis .....	1,228	1,459	1,248	988	988	100.0
Total Africa (3)	4,953	5,018	5,044	4,801	4,401	91.7
Total N. Hemis. (14) .....	23,850	32,631	34,334	33,010	33,257	100.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	64,300	69,900	74,000	72,100		
OATS						
United States .....	37,357	41,734	40,043	41,598	b/ 44,318	106.5
Canada .....	9,597	13,137	12,479	13,259	13,336	100.6
Total N.Amer. (2)	46,954	54,871	52,522	54,857	57,654	105.1
Luxemburg .....	77	71	77	70	70	100.0
France .....	10,084	8,657	8,510	8,583	8,630	100.5
Spain .....	1,276	1,965	1,839	1,768	1,693	95.8
Czechoslovakia .....	2,506	2,141	2,150	2,140	2,116	98.9
Total Europe (4)	13,943	12,834	12,576	12,561	12,509	99.6
Algeria .....	449	601	639	633	544	85.9
Tunis .....	133	104	133	99	99	100.0
Total Africa (2)	582	705	772	732	643	87.8
Total N.Hemis. (8)	61,479	68,410	65,870	68,150	70,806	103.9
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia and China	97,800	101,000	100,000	101,200		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Intentions to plant. c/ Winter acreage only.

d/ Estimated.

Feed Grains: Production, average 1909-10 to 1913-14, annual 1927-28 to 1930-31

Crop and countries reported in 1930-31 a/	Average 1909-10 to 1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	Per cent 1930-31 is of 1929-30
<b>CORN</b>						
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States.....	2,712,364	2,763,093	2,818,901	2,614,132	2,081,048	79.6
Total N.America (3)...	2,863,023	2,849,194	2,909,682	2,678,946	2,139,021	79.8
Europe (12).....	569,610	469,566	370,036	689,009	567,509	82.4
North Africa (4).....	5,526	10,111	12,120	12,618	12,000	95.1
Asia (3).....	123,920	181,974	161,174	147,401	161,677	109.7
Total N.Hemis.(22)...	3,562,079	3,510,845	3,453,012	3,527,974	2,880,207	81.6
Argentina.....	191,698	311,597	240,422	249,156	371,048	159.9
Union of South Africa, revised.....	33,517	68,523	66,753	80,383	57,000	70.9
Total S.Hemis.(2)....	225,215	380,120	307,175	329,539	428,048	129.9
Total above coun.(24)	3,787,294	3,890,965	3,760,187	3,857,513	3,308,255	85.8
Est.world total ex- cluding Russia.....	4,138,000	4,348,000	4,283,000	4,308,000	3,809,000	88.4
<b>BARLEY</b>						
United States.....	184,812	265,832	357,487	302,892	325,893	107.6
Total N.America (2)...	230,087	362,820	493,878	405,205	461,053	113.8
Europe (29) .....	700,654	659,148	744,151	827,111	759,204	91.8
North Africa (5).....	107,467	91,201	117,560	113,487	81,902	72.2
Asia (5).....	280,123	254,211	229,204	261,837	243,416	93.0
Total N.Hemis.(41)...	1,318,331	1,367,380	1,584,793	1,607,640	1,545,575	96.1
Southern Hemis. (4) ....	11,023	22,061	25,120	26,085	20,429	78.3
Total above coun.(45)	1,329,354	1,389,441	1,609,913	1,633,725	1,566,004	95.9
Est.world total excl. Russia and China.....	1,424,000	1,483,000	1,703,000	1,747,000	1,682,000	96.3
<b>OATS</b>						
United States.....	1,143,407	1,182,594	1,439,407	1,228,369	1,402,026	114.1
Total N.America (2)...	1,517,077	1,649,789	1,919,820	1,528,885	1,851,621	121.1
Europe (28).....	1,928,792	1,747,563	1,884,289	2,063,425	1,724,794	83.6
North Africa (3).....	17,631	13,598	18,727	21,643	17,797	82.2
Asia (2).....	5,103	13,587	12,040	11,763	13,108	111.4
Total N. Hemis.(35)...	3,468,603	3,424,537	3,834,876	3,625,716	3,607,320	99.5
Southern Hemis. (5).....	86,503	72,643	86,406	96,522	69,276	71.8
Total above coun.(40)	3,555,106	3,497,180	3,921,282	3,722,238	3,676,596	98.8
Est.world total excl. Russia and China	3,601,000	3,526,000	3,960,000	3,761,000	3,715,000	98.8

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

## FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1930-31, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30 b/	May 2	May 9	May 16	July 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
<b>BARLEY, EXPORTS:</b>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
<u>Year beginning July 1</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
United States...	56,996	21,544	62	0	352	May 16	20,854	9,193
Canada .....	38,668	6,396				Apr. 30	6,312	4,123
Argentina .....	8,591	5,990	c/ 242	c/ 408		May 9	c/ 5,717	c/ 9,342
Danub.coun.c/...	19,408	66,092	1,233	833		May 9	62,083	64,075
Total .....	123,663	100,022					94,966	86,733
<b>OATS, EXPORTS:</b>								
<u>Year beginning July 1</u>								
United States...	16,251	7,966	3	1	4	May 16	7,371	2,349
Canada .....	19,927	4,694				Apr. 30	4,200	5,919
Argentina .....	25,690	20,181	c/ 1,228	c/ 1,024		May 9	c/ 16,887	c/ 35,802
Danub.coun.c/...	49	1,453	49	0		May 9	1,127	2,389
Total .....	61,917	34,294					29,585	46,459
	Exports for year		Shipments 1930-31, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30 b/	May 2	May 9	May 16	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
<b>CORN, EXPORTS:</b>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
<u>Year beginning November 1</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>		<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
United States...	41,594	8,526	29	25	28	May 16	5,482	1,623
Danub.coun.c/...	531	49,817	454	900		May 9	21,566	12,754
Argentina .....	203,071	c/ 173,155	c/ 9,106	c/ 5,669	c/ 5,398	May 16	76,429	c/ 133,030
Union of South Africa d/.....	22,457	30,120	129	171		May 9	6,703	4,114
Total .....	267,653	261,618					110,180	151,521
United States imports.....	349	1,262					Nov.-Mar. 231	Nov.-Mar. 694

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.

b/ Preliminary.

c/ Trade sources.

d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 Yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 White		Special No. 2	
	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931	1930	1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Feb. 20	81	60	May 89	May 65	Feb. 62	Feb. 31	May 62	Mar. 31	43	31	57	46
27	80	59	87	64	May 63	Mar. 33	June 61	May 32	42	31	57	43
Mar. 6	79	58	86	64	61	33	61	32	43	31	59	44
13	74	61	81	64	58	36	58	33	41	31	55	43
20	80	61	84	64	57	38	57	34	43	31	55	43
27	81	60	84	63	61	May 34	60	June 32	43	31	57	46
Apr. 3	83	59	86	62	62	32	61	32	44	31	58	44
10	83	59	85	61	65	33	64	32	44	30	57	45
17	81	60	83	61	61	33	61	33	43	31	56	49
24	82	58	82	59	61	33	61	33	42	30	57	50
May 1	79	54	80	55	60	31	60	31	41	27	55	47
8	79	56	79	57	59	30	59	31	41	29	56	47
15	78	59	79	59	61	31	60	31	42	29	57	46

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

GRAINS: Exports from Principal Exporting Countries,  
February, March and April, 1930 and 1931.

Crop and Country	February		March		April	
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
EXPORTS:						
Wheat, incl. flour						
United States .....	9,535	3,717	7,321	4,717	7,438	6,659
Canada .....	8,895	12,163	14,656	13,739	5,460	a/18,074
Argentina .....	11,336	a/16,524	10,037	a/14,616	10,806	19,194
British India .....	458	a/ 24	297	a/ 0	350	0
Australia .....	6,918	a/17,912	9,371	a/18,680	4,599	21,988
Russia a/ .....	1,928	5,800	360	6,080	2,000	1,944
Danube & Bulgaria a/	384	384	1,328	704	496	1,336
Total .....	39,454	56,524	43,370	58,536	31,149	69,195
CORN:						
United States .....	855	388	1,047	461	954	109
Argentina .....	11,584	a/16,890	6,388	a/13,371	11,486	27,385
RYE:						
United States .....	33	19	53	29	45	0
Russia, Dan. Bulg. a/	634	237	660	746	238	3,515
BARLEY:						
United States .....	823	860	391	708	624	759
OATS:						
United States .....	220	14	94	22	132	13
FLAXSEED:						
Argentina .....	5,775	a/10,452	4,241	a/7,665	4,081	7,704
IMPORTS:						
Wheat, incl. flour						
United States .....	1,674	1,005	2,452	1,201	804	---
FLAXSEED:						
United States .....	2,279	952	3,233	1,313	2,527	---

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Preliminary.  
b/ Fort William, Fort Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-May 16, 1929-30 and 1930-31  
 PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-May 16, 1930 & 1931

Commodity	July 1 - May 16		Week ending			
	1929-30	1930-31	Apr. 25	May 2	May 9	May 16
GRAINS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Wheat a/ .....	82,590	64,257	2,621	514	1,189	1,202
Wheat flour b/.....	54,003	48,006	672	639	498	446
Rye .....	2,528	149	--	--	--	--
Corn .....	8,197	2,425	23	29	25	28
Oats.....	4,553	841	4	3	1	4
Barley a/.....	20,854	9,193	21	62	--	352
	Jan. 1-May 16					
	1931	1931				
PORK:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Hams & shoulders, incl.	49,394	25,243	673	1,427	910	1,198
Wiltshire sides.....						
Bacon, incl. Cumberland						
sides.....	54,053	22,315	2,271	1,966	1,045	813
Lard.....	285,741	251,013	8,812	7,494	8,771	7,102
Pickled pork.....	11,650	6,173	65	75	173	133

Compiled from official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 168,000 bushels, flour 39,400 barrels, from San Francisco barley 352,000 bushels, rice 220,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources

COUNTRY	Total shipments	Shipments, weeks ending				Total shipments July 1 to and incl. May 16
	1928-29:1929-30	May 2	May 9	May 16	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 : 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels:bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
North America a/.....	540,496:316,928	7,520	9,996	8,721	276,304	319,541
Canada, 4 markets b/.	458,649:193,380	6,398	9,184	7,829	157,983	235,737
United States.....	162,448:149,819	1,153	1,687	1,648	136,593	112,263
Argentina.....	215,292:165,043	4,272	3,733	3,937	150,822	91,666
Australia.....	110,838: 64,063	3,784	4,224	5,288	57,276	124,680
Russia.....	8: 5,672	0	1,040	1,552	4,608	90,012
Danube and Bulgaria c/	2,712: 18,384	200	216	128	17,632	13,640
British India.....	d/1,064: 1,832	0	0	0	192	5,728
Total e/.....	870,440:571,930	15,776	19,209	19,626	506,834	645,267
Total European ship.a/	693,829:479,608	12,620	--	--	398,920	503,380
Total ex-European shipments a/.....	217,644:138,960	3,680	--	--	122,148	141,760

Compiled from trade sources. a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert. c/ Black Sea shipments only. d/ Net imports 1928-29 were 21,861,000 bushels; for 1929-30 were 2,000,268 bushels. e/ Total of trade figures include North America as reported by Broomhall's.

**BUTTER:** Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, to cents per pound  
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	May 22, 1930	May 14, 1931	May 21, 1931
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score .....	34.00	24.50	24.00
Copenhagen, official quotation....	26.14	23.09	23.58
Berlin, 1a quality .....	27.23	26.36	27.01
London: <u>a/</u>			
Danish .....	28.68	25.75	26.18
Dutch, unsalted .....	27.81	24.77	25.42
New Zealand .....	27.81	23.68	24.22
New Zealand, unsalted .....	30.85	24.34	24.55
Australian .....	27.48	23.02	23.58
Australian, unsalted .....	27.48	23.47	23.46
Argentine, unsalted .....	26.94	22.81	23.46
Siberian .....	26.50	21.62	21.94

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS  
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		May 21, 1930	May 13, 1931	May 20, 1931
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ....	Number	58,386	78,679	91,721
Prices of hogs, Berlin .....	\$ per 100 lbs.	14.86	9.24	9.35
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg ..	"	13.84	10.41	10.26
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	8,892	11,211	11,003
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard <u>a/</u> ...	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.25	9.67	9.23
American short cut green hams	"	25.31	16.95	16.95
American green bellies .....	"	21.72	14.12	14.12
Danish Wiltshire sides .....	"	25.42	18.03	16.73
Canadian green sides .....	"	24.77	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

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